



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Mr. Coleman describes the redwood mealy-bug as *Dactylopius sequoie*, but, as Mr. Ehrhorn remarked to me, it is rather a *Phenacoccus*, notwithstanding the 8-jointed antennæ. It has certainly no affinity with the two species of *Dactylopius* it is said to most resemble. The description is very full, and includes all stages. T. D. A. C.

**Fishes of Japan.** — In the *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* (Vol. XXIII, pp. 739–769) Jordan and Snyder record the species of fishes collected in Japan by Mr. Pierre L. Jouy. These are eighty-three in number, six of them being new to science. These are *Leuciscus jouyi*, *Apogon unicolor*, *Pomacentrus rathbuni*, *Abomatsushima*, *Chasmias misakius*, and *Watasea sivicola*. *Chasmias* is a new genus of gobies near *Gillichthys*, and *Watasea* a new brotulid near *Neobythites*. The new species are figured. I may here note that the name *Chasmias* is preoccupied by *Chasmias* Ashmead, a genus of Ichneumons, published a little earlier in the same proceedings. For the genus of fishes, *Chasmichthys* Jordan and Snyder may be substituted.

In the same paper is given an identification of the species of Japanese fishes collected by Dr. Thunberg and loosely described by Houttuyn in 1782. The adoption of Houttuyn's names necessitates several changes in nomenclature, among others the use of the name *Scomber japonicus* in place of *Scomber colias*, for the common chub mackerel.

Jordan and Snyder have begun a series of monographic reviews of families of Japanese fishes. The first now published (*Proceedings of the United States National Museum*, Vol. XXIII, pp. 725–734) includes the lancelets and lampreys, the second, the eels. In the first of these papers the new species are *Branchiostoma nakagawa*, *Myxine garmani*, and *Lampetra mitsukurii*, the latter being a manuscript name of Dr. Hatta.

In the review of the eels, fifty species are described, of which nineteen are new, all of these and some of the others being figured. The new genera are *Xyrias*, near *Cirrhimuraena*, but without cirri, and *Æmasia* near *Gymnothorax*, but with the mouth bristling with large canines.

D. S. J.

**Fowler on Fishes in the Philadelphia Academy.** — In the *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences* at Philadelphia (Vol. LIII) Mr. Henry W. Fowler gives a number of interesting notes on fishes. The types of new species of selachians in the academy museum are